on the turnaround strategy for the jute mill of National Jute Manufactures Corporation (NJMC);

(b) whether Government have ruled out privatisation of national jute mills and promised trade unions that Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) would be advised against privatisation of NJMC; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken/propose to take for complete overhaul/ modernisation of six national jute mills to increase the production level from the present 270 tonnes per day to 375 tonnes per day with a ratio of 45-50 mandays per tonne of production and to run these jute mills without retrenchment of workers or closure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRl G VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b) Two meetings were held with all the representative Trade Unions of NJMC to discuss the proposed revival plan in NJMC. After the second meeting held in New Delhi on 27th July, 1994 it was unanimoulsy resolved that Government would make all efforts to run the NJMC as a Public Sector Enterprise after modernisation and by transforming it into a viable enterprise.

The representatives of the Trade Unions assured full support to the Government in this effort. It was also agreed that production and productivity of NJMC mills will have to be improved through modernisation to the level of 375 tonnes per day and ratio of 45 to 50 Mandays per tonnes. Workforce required should be determined through negotiations keeping in view the benchmark norms for production and mandays per tonne ratio.

(c) The modified viabilrtjrteport submitted by Indian Jute Industries Research Association (IJIRA) is under examination with the consultation of various Ministries/Agencies.

Non-Enforcement of Handloom Reservations by State Governments

3804. SHRl PRAGADA KOTAIAH: SHRl G. PRAOTHAPA REDDY: SHRI T. VENKATRAM REDDY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received by Government that all the State Governments are not enforcing the Handloom Reservations despite the instructions of Government; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take for strict enforcement of the'Handloom Reservations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE, OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes sir.

(b) The Government have been issuing necessary directions from time to time, to the implementing agencies for effective enforcement of the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) act, 1985. It has also been decided to set up three Regional Enforcement Office at Ahmedabad, Calcutta & Madras. Central Assistance to the State/UTs for setting up of their own enforcement machinery is also being released.

Supply of Hank Yarn to Handlooms

3805. SHRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: SHRl T. VENKATRAM REDDY: SHRI G. PRATHAPA REDDY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to stale:

(a) the annual estimated requirements of cotton hank yam for handloom as confirmed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on 17th March, 1993;

(b) the production of cotton hank yarn by the textile mills during the last three years;

(c) how much of it was used by the powerlooms and other consumers of hank yarn other than handlooms in each year;

(d) what steps are taken to ensure the supply of cotton hank yam to the handlooms to the extent of 50 per cent of the marketable out-put of the textile mills: and

(e) what are the penal provisions for punishing the textile mills for their failure to implement the Hank Yam Obligation Order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its Judgement in Civil Appeal

Nos. 1334 to 1343 of 1993 has observed thai in order to achieve the production target of 4600 million metres for the handlooms during the 7th Plan a minimum 460 million kg. of hank yam per year was required. In the 8th plan the production for cloth for handloom sector has been targetted as 7000 million metres out of which cotton cloth is 5610 million metres. In order to achieve this target 561 million kg. of hank yam is required.

(b) The delivery of cotton hank yarn by the textile mills during the last three years is as under;

(In Million Kgs.)

Year	Quantity
1991-92	328
1992-93	349
1993-94 (P)	376

(c) Supply of yarn is made by all the spinning mills, composite mills and their depots and traders in the country directly and therefore the details of supply to any particular sector is not available.

(d) After delivery of Judgement by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on 17lh March. 1993, the office of the Texlile Commissioner have issued instructions to all its Regional Offices as under:

1. To move the High Courts through Government counsels to get the wirt petitions, challenging the validity of hank yarn packing notification dated 29th March 1990, dismissed quoting the Supreme Court Judgement and get stays vacated.
2. Regional offices were advised to file FIR against the defaulters of the Hank Yarn.
3. Export of cotton yarn is linked with the fulfilment of Hank Yarn obligation by the mills.

(e) The Penal Provision for defaulting producers of yarn is prosecution under the Essential Commodities Act. In addition the mills cannot export yarn if they default in fulfilling their Hank Yam obligation...

Cotton seed production by Cotton Corporation of India

3806. SHRI YERRA NARAYANA SWAMY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cotton Corporation of India propose to take up cotton seed production;

(b) if so, the objectives of the decision;

(c) whether any special seed varieties will be propagated in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b) The Cotton Corporation of India has in the first instance taken up projects for production of certified seeds in Karnataka, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab through the State Seeds Corporations of the concerned States with the following objectives:

(i) To supplement the efforts of the state government to augment availablity of certified seeds of those varities of cotton the quality of which had deteriorated over years creating problems in marketing of those varieties in domestic and overseas market.

(ii) To assist in improving yields and production of cotton in the country by augmenting supplies of certified seeds which is considered critical input in production of cotton.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Distribution of Yarn through Public Distribution System

3807. SHRI T. VENKATRAM REDDY. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: SHRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minsitry of Civil Supplies. Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution has written to the Ministry of Textiles to consider the suggestion of a MP to take up distribution